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the pineal body in the brains of the walrus and seal. In the brain of the former animal this organ is of unusual size, pyriform in shape, with the apex directed forwards to the optic thalami, to which it is attached. The base is free, and projects backwards so as to be visible, when the brain is examined from above, in the mesial longitudinal fissure between the two cerebral hemispheres. In *Phoca vitulina* the pineal body resembles that of the walrus, in possessing three surfaces and having its apex forwards. It projects behind the corpus callosum, and rests on the corpora quadrigemina and the anterior part of the middle lobe of the cerebellum, but does not appear between the two hemispheres of the cerebrum, when the brain is looked at from above, unless the hemispheres are drawn apart. The pineal body in *Macrorhinus leoninus* has the same shape as in *Phoca*, and possesses similar relations to the cerebrum and cerebellum. In the seals the epiphysis cerebri is larger than in mammals generally, and in the walrus it is about twice as large as in the seals. F. T.

II.—HYPNOTISM.

Eine experimentelle Studie auf dem Gebiete des Hypnotismus. Dr. R. v. KRAFFT-EBING. Stuttgart, 1888, pp. 80.

Prof. Krafft-Ebing has studied in detail a single case presenting peculiar hypnotic manifestations. The subject is a young woman of neurotic ancestry, whose own career is typically hysterical. Fearing her father's opposition to a love-match with her cousin, she went to a convent, where she seems to have been hypnotized by some of the sisters and urged to steal money. Fearing detection, she escapes, earns a precarious living, assumes male attire and becomes a private tutor for several years. She is often severely ill with hysterical attacks. Symptoms of kleptomania, of sexual perversion, and of suicidal tendency are also evident. At the time of investigation she is hemianaesthetic, the right side being affected, including the sense organs; and is subject to hystero-epileptic attacks. She is easily hypnotized, and often falls into a somnambulant condition which Prof. Krafft-Ebing takes as autohypnotism. She rather objects to being hypnotized, and though her story is not perfectly truthful, simulation is regarded as out of the question. All the usual hypnotic phenomena can be well demonstrated in her case, but only a few of the most striking call for remark. The ordinarily involuntary functions seem especially controllable in her hypnosis. If the shape of a letter, a glass cylinder, or scissors be held against her skin, with the suggestion that the article is red-hot, a fully developed scar is formed in the shape of the object applied. The same can be taken away by a suggestion, and if transferred from one side to the other becomes reversed as in mirror-script. The magnet has a powerful influence over her, inducing contractions, but as this influence is shared by any object in contact with a magnet, and the magnet itself fails when not in the hand of Prof. Krafft-Ebing, suggestion (perhaps by temperature changes) is evidently the *modus operandi*. She easily takes attitudes appropriate to suggested emotions and *vice versa*. But the experiment with drugs at a distance à la Luys is entirely without success. She easily assumes foreign roles, making her actions and handwriting suitable

to the character suggested, and carries out fantastic negative hallucinations (*e. g.* that only the head and arms of a man are visible, the appearance causing great consternation), as well as post-hypnotic suggestions, with automatic accuracy. Her time estimates are also remarkably exact; she will sleep the number of hours suggested, and many of her crises have been averted by such suggestions. This study is a very valuable one, and leads the author to the suggestion-hypothesis as the clue to all the phenomena. The case is full of interesting details, and may be taken as the type of hysteroleptic hypnotism.

Die Rolle der Suggestion bei gewissen Erscheinungen der Hysterie und des Hypnotismus. Kritisches und experimentelles. Dr. ARMAND HÜCKEL. Jena, 1888, pp. 72.

The points brought together in this brochure seem destined to be the ones about which the most interesting and important discussion in hypnotism will center; and to Dr. Hückel will belong the credit of first suggesting, in a convenient and systematic form, this important line of argument. The point at issue is the crucial distinction between the schools of Nancy and of Paris, between those who regard the psychic element of suggestion as the key to all the phenomena, and those who recognize physical influences as of particular and definite significance in the typical hypnotic manifestations. The chief points to be proved against the Charcot school are the production of all their characteristic phenomena by suggestion merely, without physical aid, and the explanation of how suggestion entered into the doings of the Charcot subjects. The former of these points has been frequently established. Any and all of those peculiar phenomena obtained by Charcot by a pressure here, a pass there, have unquestionably been produced by simple suggestion; and, moreover, the fact that the same manipulations have turned out differently everywhere else from what they do in Paris is of itself quite suspicious. Add to this that on new subjects, the same manipulations, if performed without the subject's understanding their object, will fail. The second point, however, is not so easily disposed of. How can we explain the "transfert," the action of the magnet, the effect of metals, the transition from one stage to another, hemihypnotism, and so on? All this, says Dr. Hückel, is either the natural guessing of the subjects or the unconscious suggestion of the operators. In several cases, gold alone of all metals brought about the desired "transfert"; the most precious of metals is, by an analogy not difficult to appreciate, regarded as most efficacious, and such a train of thought will probably be the same in nearly all minds; it is a predictable preference. That gold has no specific influence is proven by the fact that gold believed to be copper had no effect, and copper believed to be gold had. So when a magnet is brought out before a subject, the inference is not far off that something peculiar is to happen, and if the operators confine their attention to one arm, something begins to happen to that arm; then when attention is transferred to the other side, the inference is drawn that the result is to be transferred. When once this result is found to please the operators, and other subjects take the hint from this, a clique is unconsciously formed, and by mere contagion the phenomena take a definite and characteristic form. Thus the dozen patients who have demonstrated so much for Charcot have undoubtedly established a